HILLSBOROUGH RECORDER.

Vol. II. WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 30, 1822. No. 103.

HILLSBOROUGH, N. C.
PUBLISHED WEEKLY
BY DENNIS HEARTT,
AT THREE DOLLARS A YEAR, PAYABLE HALF YEARLY IN ADVANCE.

Those who do not give notice of their wish to have the paper discontinued at the expiration of the year, will be presumed as desiring its continuance until countermanded.—And no paper will be discontinued until arrearages are paid, unless at the option of the publisher.

Whoever will procure nine subscribers and guarantee the payments, shall receive a tenth gratis.

Advertisements not exceeding fourteen lines will be inserted three times for one dollar, and twenty-five cents for each continuance.

Subscriptions received by the printer, and most of the postmasters in the state.

All letters upon business relative to the paper must be post-paid.

*** Gentlemen of leisure, who possess a taste for literary pursuits, are invited to favour us with communications.

D. HEARTT

Proposes publishing, in Hillsborough, N. C. a religious paper, to be entitled

THE
NORTH CAROLINA
Evangelical Intelligencer.

In which will be given the most important information relative to the spread of the gospel, and the consequent meloration of the condition of the human family, with such other intelligence as may be interesting to the christian reader; occasionally enlivened with religious and moral essays, and lighter articles tending to promote christian charity and heavenly-mindedness.

PROSPECTUS.

TO a contemplative mind it is pleasing to look abroad over the various portions of the globe, and observe the improvements which are daily taking place in the condition of mankind. We perceive the dark clouds of ignorance and error, of superstition and fanaticism, gradually wasting away, and the horizon gilded with a brightness indicating the approach of a morning glorious to humanity and rich with blessings to the children of men. These heart-cheering prospects are the natural results of extended information, but more particularly the blessed effects of an expanding knowledge of the divine precepts of the christian religion. A general thirst for knowledge seems to be awakened, and the efforts now making by missionary, bible, and other societies, to diffuse the religion of the gospel, and to incalcate a more attentive observance of our civil, moral, and religious duties, are attended with a success cheering to the heart of the philanthropist.

It is under such circumstances that we present to the friends of christianity in this and the neighboring states, proposals for publishing in this place a weekly paper, calculated to aid the cause in which so many are engaged; and are induced to hope that such an establishment would not be among the least efficient means of promoting religious information. By the multiplication of political papers the minds of the people of this favoured country have been enlightened in the science of government above all the nations of the earth. Through the same means is it not reasonable to expect that moral darkness may be dissipated, the love of religion be inculcated, and a warmth be infused into the hearts of believing christians which would urge them to still greater exertions? For though we are pleased in contemplating the general advancement of christian knowledge, and the meliorated condition of mankind; yet we find much to lament when we look around us and perceive how many are still enveloped in slothful ignorance, the victims of vice and immorality. Though living in a christian land, there are some, alas many, who never enter a church, who never open a bible, who never reflect on the cause or the purpose of their existence. May not the diffusion of religious intelligence tend to remove this listlessness? May it not excite to inquiry? May it not lead to conviction? to reformation? The continual droppings of water wears the hadest stones: may not weekly admonitions and repeated examples melt hearts of stone? Surely there is room to hope that the contemplated work, if properly encouraged, may contribute in some small degree, towards hastening that glorious period, when "the mountain of the Lord's house shall be established in the top of the mountains, and shall be exalted above the hills; and all nations shall flow unto it."

In presenting this prospectus to the public, it is unnecessary farther to explain the nature of the proposed publication. In its conduct, all possible care will be taken to select such matter as may be most interesting and instructive; and the promised assistance of several eminent divines, it is expected, will add usefulness and respectability to the work.

CONDITIONS.

The Evangelical Intelligencer will be published once a week, and contain eight quarto pages, neatly printed on good paper.

The price will be three dollars a year, if paid in advance; otherwise four dollars will be demanded.

No subscriptions received for less than one year; and no subscription will be discontinued until all arrears are paid, unless at the option of the publisher. A failure to give notice before the end of the year of a wish to discontinue, will be considered as a new engagement.

To persons procuring eight subscribers, and remitting the amount of the subscriptions, the paper will be sent gratis.

The publication will commence as soon as sufficient encouragement is obtained to defray the expense.

☞ *Persons holding subscriptions are requested to forward to this office the names of the subscribers they may have obtained—retaining the proposals till further notice.*

The Shorter Catechism,
For sale at this Office.

HILLSBOROUGH
Masonic Lottery.

THE DRAWING of the Hillsborough Masonic Littery is postponed to the

Second day of March,

which will be the Saturday of Orange February Court; at which time those that hold tickets may begin to look out for some of the high floating prizes. The sale of tickhts has been for a short time rapid. Tickets will certainly rise to six dollars after the first or second day's drawing. Those that wish to venture had better purchase at an early day.

The Managers.

Jauuary 22, 1822. 02—

EDWARD P. FINCH,

FROM Lynchburg, Va., having permanently settled himself in this place, intends keeping constantly on hand

All kinds of Saddles, Bridles, and Harness,

and flatters himself that he is now prepared to have work executed at the shortest notice and in the most workman-like manner.

Oxford, January 19, 1822 02—4w

State of North-Carolina,
CASWELL COUNTY.
Court of Equity, November Term, 1821.

Sterling Ruffin and Richard W. Micheaux vs. *Samuel Hobson and others.*

IT appearing to the court that Matthew Hobson and William Royal, defendants in this case, are inhabitants of another state, it is ordered that publication be made in the Hillsborough Recorder for six weeks, for them to plead, answer, or demur at or before the next term of this court, otherwise the bill will be taken pro confesso against them.

Andrew Harrison, jr. C. M. E.

Price adv, $1 75. 02—6w

LATELY PUBLISHED,
AND FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE,
The Young Communicant's Catechism,
By the Rev John Willison.
WITH
Questions and Counsel for Young Converts,
By the Rev. Ashbel Green, D. D.

October 3. 86—tf

NOTICE is hereby given,

to all persons indebted to the late *DAVID RAY*, to come forward and pay what they owe, whether by Note, Bond or Account; and all persons are hereby required to bring forward their respective demands, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of a recovery.

Thos. Ruffin, } *Ex'rs.*
James Webb, }

Dec. 4, 1821. 95—3m

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the late William Whitted, deceased, will come forward and settle their Notes, Bonds and Accounts immediately, as the business of the estate will not admit of indulgence; and all persons having claims are desired to present them for adjustment and payment, or this notice will be plead in bar.

James Webb, and } *Ex'rs.*
James Phillips, }

Dec. 1, 1 21. 95—3m

NOTICE.

STOLE from the stable of the subscriber, on the night of the 24th of December, a bright sorrel Horse, four feet six inches high, a blaze face, one hind foot white. A generous reward will be given for the thief and horse.

Samuel Thompson.

Jan. 16. 01—3w

State of North-Carolina,
ORANGE COUNTY.

Ellenor Gappins, by her next friend Thomas Whitted, vs. *Wm. Gappins and John Young, administrators, &c. of Thomas Whitted, deceased.* — In Equity. Original bill for alimony.

IT appearing that William Gappins, one of the defendants in this cause, resides beyond the limits and jurisdiction of this court, so that ordinary process of law cannot be served on him: therefore ordered, that publication be made in some newspaper, that the said William Gappins appear at the next term of this court, on the third Monday in March next, and plead, answer or demur to the complainant's bill, otherwise the same will be taken pro confesso against him, heard exparte, and decreed accordingly.

Test, **J. Webb, C. & M. E.**
By A. B. BRUCE, D. Clerk.

Jan. 12, 1822. Price adv. $2 62½ 01—6w

NOTICE.

ALL those indebted to the late firm of *Wm HUNTINGTON & Co.* by bond or account, are earnestly desired to make payment immediately. No one can complain of not having had sufficient indulgence; therefore it is hoped *all* concerned will avail themselves of this notice, and those who do not, need not be surprised if they receive notice in another shape.

Wm. Huntington.

Hillsborough, Jan. 1, 1822. 99—4w

BLANKS
FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

By authority of the State of North-Carolina.

[Drawing postponed to the 2d day of March.]

HILLSBOROUGH MASONIC LOTTERY.

SCHEME.

1 Prize of	5,000 Dollars, is		$ 5,000
1	2,000		2,000
2	1,000		2,000
2	500		1,000
10	100		1,000
10	50		500
100	10		1,000
2500	5		12,500
2626 Prizes, 2374 Blanks,	More Prizes than Blanks.		25,000
5000 Tickets at 5 dollars, is			25,000

STATIONARY PRIZES.

The last drawn ticket on the 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, 6th, 7th, and 9th day's drawing, will be entitled to a prize of 100 dollars.
The first drawn ticket after four thousand have been drawn, will be entitled to a prize of 2,000 dollars.
The last drawn ticket on the fifth day's drawing will be entitled to a prize of 500 dollars.
The last drawn ticket on the last day's drawing will be entitled to a prize of 5,000 dollars.

All the other prizes will be floating in the wheel from the commencement of the drawing, viz.

2 of	1000 Dollars.	10 of	50 Dollars.
1	500	100	10
3	100	2500	5

Prizes payable ninety days after the drawing is completed, subject to a deduction of fifteen per cent.

Prizes not demanded within twelve months after the drawing is completed, will be forfeited to the wheel.

The drawing will commence as soon as a sufficient number of tickets are sold. The drawing will take place once a week, and five hundred tickets will be drawn each day until completed. Notice will be given in the newspapers published in this place and at Raleigh of the commencement of the drawing.

*** Tickets can be had of the managers, and at most of the stores in this place, and at the post office Letters addressed to either of the managers, with the cash enclosed and the postage paid, will be promptly attended to. Tickets will be forwarded to the principal towns in this state, and to the court houses of the adjacent counties, for sale.

James S. Smith,
David Yarbrough,
John Scott,
Thomas Clancy,
Willie Shaw, } *MANAGERS.*

Hillsborough, May 2.

Hillsborough Academy.

THE exercises in this institution will be resumed on the first Monday in January next. Parents and guardians entering pupils, will apply to David Yarbrough, esq whose receipt for tuition will be certificate of entrance to the principal. Tuition $15 50, paid in advance.

J. Witherspoon, *Principal.*

D c 11 96—

Twenty-five Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber, living in Person county, N. C fifteen miles North of Hillsborough, on the 9th of December last, and was seen on the road between Hillsborough and Anderson's store on the 25th of December last, a bright mulatto fellow by the name of *SAM*, sometimes calls himself Sam Overton; he is about five feet nine or ten inches high, about 21 or 22 years of age; his eye lids hang uncommon full as if they were swelled, wore homespun mixed pantaloons, wide at the ancle, white waistcoat, stole a homespun mixed coat and wore it away; a black fur hat, small brim, about half worn. He can play on the file and flute a little. He carried off with him a German flute that was not his, but I have got three joints of the flute again since, so that he has but a small part of it with him. He is a hatter, and can make a good fur and wool hat. He will I have no doubt, try to pass as a free man. He is very active and runs very fast, and is a very slippery fellow.

Any information about him will be thankfully received, and the above reward will be given to have him delivered to me, or secued in any jail in the United States so that I get him.

S. Cochran.

Person county, Jan. 3, 1822. 100—tf

FOR SALE.

PURSUANT to an order of the county court of Orange, at November term last, I shall on Saturday the ninth day of March next, expose to public sale, for ready money, at the Market-house in Hillsborough, a negro calling himself Richard Cobb, who was taken up as a runaway and committed to the jail of this county on the 24th Nov 1820, unless the owner of said slave shall, before that time, come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away.

Thomas Clancy, *Sheriff.*

Dec. 1. 95—

NOTICE.

THE subscriber will take as boarders three or four students of the academy, boys or girls; girls would be preferred.

Wm. Huntington.

Jan. 16. 01—

SADDLERY.

ALEXANDER & HARRISON have on hand a large assortment of

Saddles, Bridles, Harness, Wagon Gears, Collars,

and every thing in their line, which is offered on very moderate terms for cash, grain or pork. Their shop is on Queen street, over Dr. Webb's medicine shop.

November 14 1821. 92—

ALEXANDER & HARRISON,

HAVE on hand the following articles, which they will sell at very reduced prices to suit the times.

Best Saddles, cut back trees, at	$16 00 cash.
Plated Gig Harness,	40 00
Common ditto,	25 00
Plated Carriage Harness, elegant,	85 00
Common ditto,	55 00
Breech Bands, by the pair,	8 50
Blind Bridles,	2 25

and all other articles in proportion. They will also credit their work six and twelve months, at a moderate advance on the above prices, or receive in payment any kind of produce. Their shop is on Queen Street over Dr Webb's medical shop.

January 9, 1822. 100—tf

☞ Take Notice. ☜

ALL persons indebted to me for TAXES, or that are owing public taxes for the years 1819 and 1820, are respectfully solicited to call on me and settle the same, or they may expect to be called on for settlement according to the law in such case made and provided; for although such a course will be disagreeable to me, I shall be under the necessity of enforcing it. As I do not expect to hold the office of Sheriff longer than the expiration of the term for which I was last elected, it behoves me to bring my official business to a close, and therefore must have my business in that office settled in proper time.

Thomas Clancy, *Sheriff.*

Dec. 4. 95—

NOTICE.

I HEREBY forewarn all persons not to trade with any of my negroes, particularly with *Jim, Joe, Alfred* and *Peter*, in any way whatever, unless it be by permission from me in writing. Some persons, unknown to me, having been in the habit, for some time past, of letting my negroes have spirituous liquors, and thereby having rendered them useless to me in a considerable degree; I am determined henceforward to enforce the law to the utmost extent against all persons who may trade with them, in however slight a degree, in violation of the laws of the country.

John Faddis.

Jan. 16. 01—3w

CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.
Thursday, January, 10.

Mr. Plumer, of New Hampshire, called for the consideration of the resolution by him submitted on Wednesday last, calling for information from the war department relative to the expenditures of the Indian department for the year 1821.

Mr. Rhea wished the inquiry to go further back. He did not wish for a partial examination of the subject, but for a full elucidation. This, he thought, was due to the secretary of war: and he would, therefore, move to amend the resolution so as to extend the inquiry not only to 1821, but also to 1820.

Mr. Rhea's amendment and the resolution was agreed to.

Mr. Woodson submitted the following joint resolution, which was read and ordered to lie on the table:

Be it enacted by the senate and house of representatives of the United States of America in congress assembled, two-thirds of both houses concurring, That the following amendment to the constitution of the United States be proposed to the legislatures of the several states, which, when ratified by the legislatures of three-fourths of the states, shall be valid, to all intents and purposes, as part of the said constitution. No person shall be eligible to the office of President of the U. States, from and after the 4th day of March, 1826, who shall hold or may have held, or exercised any other office of honor, profit or trust, under the government of the United States or any of its departments, at any time within four years next preceding the election, nor unless he shall have attained to the age of forty-five years.

Mr. Cambreleng's resolution was taken up and agreed to.

The house resolved itself into a committee of the whole, on the bill making partial appropriations for the military service of the year 1822—the question on filling the blank for the Indian department being yet under consideration. A debate ensued, in which the sum of 100,000 dollars, as reported by the committee of ways and means, was opposed by Mr. Randolph, and supported by Messrs. Baldwin and Tod, when the usual hour of adjournment having passed, the committee rose and reported, and the house adjourned.

Friday, January, 11.

Among the petitions presented this day was one, by Mr. Newton, from the borough of Norfolk, praying for the repeal of the laws interdicting certain intercourse with the British colonies; which was read and referred.

The house then proceeded to the consideration of a resolution, submitted some time ago, by Mr. Walworth, directing the committee on military affairs to inquire into the expediency of changing the component parts of the ration to the soldiers, so as to omit or to reduce the quantity of spirituous liquors it contains, which was agreed to.

Mr. Eustis offered for consideration the following resolution:

Resolved, That the committee of ways and means be instructed to inquire into the expediency of making an appropriation at the present session on account of the clothing of the army for the year 1823.

In support of this motion, Mr. E. made some observations, the object of which was to shew, that some measure was necessary to enable the small manufactoring establishments to contract with the government for cloth for the army, which, under present regulations, he said, they could not do, from it being required too promptly and in too large quantities for their scale of operation, &c. which made *prospective* contracts advisable. The motion was agreed to.

On motion of Mr. Tucker, of Va. the committee on post offices and post roads were instructed to inquire into the expediency of establishing a post route from Halifax Court house, in the State of Virginia, to Person Court house, in the State of North-Carolina.

Mr. Condict submitted for consideration the following resolution:

Resolved, That the committee on the judiciary be instructed to inquire into the expediency of providing by law for the decision of territorial or other controversies between states, in such manner as is authorized by the constitution of the United States.

Mr. Condict stated the grounds of his motion; the principal one of which was the unpleasant controversy which has for some time existed between the states of New York and New Jersey, on the subject of their respective boundaries.

The resolution was agreed to without opposition or debate.

The bill from the senate to establish a port of entry at Blakely, in the state

of Alabama, was received, twice read and committed.

The order of the day being announced—

Mr. Butler moved to postpone to Tuesday the further consideration of the bill for making partial appropriations for the support of the army, &c. for the year 1822. The reasons he assigned for this motion were, that resolutions had been passed calling upon the secretary of war for certain information, the want of which had given rise to a great deal of debate, and occasioned an unnecessary consumption of time. It was no offence to the officer in question to have asked of him further information. Let it be received, said he: doubtless the secretary can fully justify his course. It is very probable that he made every effort within his power to bring the expenditure within the appropriation, and would prove it by the facts which are to be reported to the house. The debate, Mr. B. said, had involved the genius and character of that officer rather than the merits of the question before the house; and all difficulty respecting it might have been prevented by having the information first, and debating the subject afterwards. He could not see any benefit that could arise from pressing a further discussion at this moment, and therefore wished postponement, &c.

After some debate the motion was agreed to.

On motion of Mr. Campbell, of Ohio, the house agreed to take up the consideration of the bill relative to the apportionment of representatives in congress under the census of 1820, and thereupon resolved itself into a committee of the whole on that subject.

Mr. Campbell moved to strike out the word "forty" and to insert in lieu thereof the words "forty-two"—so as to make 42,000 inhabitants the ratio of future representation.

Mr. McSherry proposed to divide the question so as to decide first upon the question for striking out, which was agreed to; and the motion prevailed.

Mr. Lowndes adverted to the situation of South Carolina, in relation to the subject before the house. It was known that the returns of Kershaw district had not been made. It was desirable that a full and equitable apportionment should take place, and, with every disposition to consult the convenience of other states, he felt it his duty to move that the committee rise and report, for the purpose of giving time for the returns to be made of that district.

Mr. Campbell was reluctant to oppose the wishes of the gentleman from S. Carolina, (Mr Lowndes) who was so much distinguished for his comity in relation to others. Yet he thought it would be proper to take the subject into consideration, and agree on the ratio, after which it could be laid on the table a few days, to give time for the returns from Kershaw district. It was certainly important to have the matter disposed of as soon as practicable, to enable the state legislatures now in session to lay off their new congressional districts, without the trouble and expense of extra sessions for that particular purpose.

Mr. Lowndes said that he could not press his motion after the liberal proposition which the gentleman from Ohio had made. He therefore withdrew it.

Mr. H. Nelson renewed the motion, on the ground that they had had their attention directed of late to other subjects than the one now before the house. They had not turned their attention to it, and he wished for time to consider and examine it.

Mr. Hill opposed the motion, on the ground of the necessity that existed to determine the question before the state legislatures now in session should rise.

Mr. Moore, of Alabama, supported the motion, and stated that there were 15,000 inhabitants of Alabama who had been omitted in the returns of the recent census.

The question was then taken, and carried.

In the house, the subject of the apportionment was, on motion of Mr. Campbell, made the order of the day for Tuesday next.

Adjourned to Monday.

Monday, January 14.

Mr. Sergeant, from the committee on the judiciary, reported a bill to provide for delivering up persons held to labor or service in any of the states or territories who shall escape into any other state or territory; which was twice read and committed.

Mr. Nelson, of Md. after adverting to the importance of the subject of the motion which he had laid on the table some days ago, proposing the appointment of a committee to consider the expediency of making appropriations of public lands for the purposes of education in the old states, and to the fact that it had received the approbation of several states, and, therefore, was entitled to the serious attention of this house, moved that the house should now proceed to the consideration of that motion.

The house agreed to consider it.

Mr. Woodson then, with a view to disembarrass the question, and suffer the subject of Mr. Nelson's motion to be presented in an isolated shape, withdrew the amendment which he had proposed to that resolve when it was originally presented to the house.

Mr. Campbell then moved to refer the subject to the standing committee on public lands, instead of a select committee.

The question was then taken on Mr. Campbell's motion, and negatived—Ayes 57—Nays 89.

Mr. Cook moved to amend the resolution, by inserting after the word "states" the following words:

"And also of making a similar appropriation for the support of a national university in the district of Columbia."

The proposition was opposed by Messrs. Sawyer and Nelson, of Md. to whom Mr. Cook replied, when the question was taken, and the amendment lost.

The question then recurred upon the original resolution.

Mr. Baldwin proposed to amend the resolution by striking out all that part of the resolution which proposes a grant of land to those states which have received none, and insert "the several states," so as to make the grant general among all the states.

The Speaker decided this motion to be out of order, on the ground that it was essentially a substitute for the original proposition, within the meaning of the rule—inasmuch as it was incompatible with the original proposition, and went to change its principle and effect.

Mr. Basset dissented from the correctness of the decision of the chair, and after some remarks, and a reference to several precedents, he appealed therefrom.

The Speaker explained, at some length, the reasons for laying down the rule, as he had done, referring to parliamentary and congressional history to sustain his position—and summed up his reasons in the general remark that any amendment which would have the effect to make the friends of a proposition its foes, must be in its nature intrinsically a substitute.

Mr. Baldwin spoke a short time in apposition to the decision of the chair, and Mr. Randolph offered arguments in support of the decision, when

The question was put on the appeal, and the decision of the speaker was *affirmed* by a large majority.

Mr. Campbell, of Ohio, would not usually object to calls for information—but he thought this contained, by implication, an affirmative proposition, in relation to gratuitous grants to the new states, to which he could not yield his assent.

Mr. Walworth thought there was a disposition in the house to discuss the merits of the question, and, in order that the members might have an opportunity, he moved to refer it to a committee of the whole on the state of the union.—The motion was negatived. Ayes 65—Noes 96.

Mr. Ross opposed the resolution. If adopted it would imply an admission that it was true, in point of fact, that the new states had already received gratuitously a proportion equal to one thirty-sixth part of the public lands. This he held to be incorrect. No such grant had been made to the new states. They were merely in the light of trustees, holding for the benefit of posterity, who were the *cestuys que trust* of the public bounty, while the fee really remained in the United States, as grantors.

Mr. Nelson, of Maryland, thereupon modified the resolution by introducing the words "may have heretofore been, &c." so as to avoid the difficulties suggested by the gentleman from Ohio, (Mr. Ross.)

Mr. Cook proposed an amendment to extend the inquiry as to what states have received such grants, to what amount, &c. but the proposition was negatived.

Mr. Rochester moved to refer the subject matter of the resolution to a committee of the whole house; and to make the same the order of the day for to morrow; but that motion was also negatived.

Mr. Cannon observed, that the resolution did not probably express all that the mover had intended. By the terms of the resolution, any state that may have received any quantity of land, however small or disproportionate, even if one state should have received but 1000 acres, and another state a million, would be entitled to no further quantity or averaverage whatever. It was known that the state of Tennessee had received far less than others—and it would, therefore, be correct, in his opinon, to modify the resolution by inserting, after the word "education," the words, "as will place the several states on an equal footing."

Mr. Ross moved that the resolution, together with the foregoing amendment, be laid on the table and printed; which was *lost*.

The question was then taken on Mr. Cannon's amendment, and lost.

Mr. Rankin then intimated his intention of expressing his sentiments on the subject; but the usual hour of adjournment having passed, he moved to adjourned; and, thereupon,

The house adjourned.

Tuesday, January 15.

Mr. Condict laid on the table the following resolution:

Resolved, That the president of the United States be requested to communicate to this house such information as he may possess, and which may not be improper to communicate, in respect to any outrages and abuses committed upon the person of the officers, or crews of the American vessels at the Havana, or other Spanish ports in America; also, whether any measures have been adopted under Spanish authority, tending to punish, restrain, or countenance either such personal outrages or piratical depredations upon the property of our merchants; also, whether, in the opinion of the president, any further legislative provisions may be necessary to enable the executive more effectually to protect our rights from similar aggressions.

On motion of Mr. Newton, of Va. it was

Resolved, That the committee of ways and means be instructed to inquire into the policy of reducing the duty imposed on Madeira wines, and of proportioning the duty to the quality of each sort imported into the United States.

On motion of Mr. Mercer, it was

Resolved, That the committee on the suppression of the slave trade be instructed to inquire whether the laws of the United States prohibiting that traffic have been duly executed, and, if so, into the general effect produced thereby on the trade itself; also, to inquire into and report the defects, if any exist, in the operation of the laws, and to suggest adequate remedies therefor.

Mr. Nelson, of Md. withdrew the resolution under discussion yesterday in the house, and in lieu thereof offered the following:

Resolved, That each of the United States has an equal right to participate in the benefit of the public lands, the common property of the union.

Resolved, That the states in whose favor congress has not made appropriations of land for the purposes of education, are entitled to such appropriations as will correspond in a just proportion with those heretofore made in favor of the other states.

Resolved, That a committee be appointed with instructions to report a bill in pursuance of the foregoing resolutions.

On motion of Mr. N. the same were referred to the committee of the whole on the state of the union, and ordered to be printed.

Wednesday, January 16.

Mr. Floyd laid upon the table the following resolution:

Resolved, that the president of the United States be requested to cause to be laid before this house all the correspondence which led to the treaty of Ghent, which has not been made public, and which in his opinion, it may not be improper to disclose.

The speaker laid before the house a letter from the secretary of war, transmitting the information called for by the house on the 10th inst. relative to the disbursements for the Indian department above the appropriation of the last year.

The house again resolved itself into a committee of the whole on a bill to provide for the due execution of the laws of the United States in the state of Missouri, and for the establishment of a district court therein.

Mr. H. Nelson, from the committee who reported the same, proposed to fill the blank for the salary of the district judge with the sum of 1600 dollars.

Mr. Herrick, of Maine, wished to be informed what were the duties to be performed in the state of Missouri which should authorise a salary of 1600 dollars, when, in the state of Maine, altogether more commercial, and imposing, as he was lead to believe, more assiduous and important duties, only 100 dollars per annum was allowed.

Mr. H. thereupon moved to fill the blank with the sum of 1000 dollars.

Mr. Garnett moved to fill the blank with the sum of 1200 dollars.

The question was first taken on the largest sum, 1600 dollars, and lost. It was then put upon filling the blank with the sum of 1200 dollars, and carried. And, after filling the other blanks in the bill, and adopting certain verbal amendments, the committee rose and reported the bill as amended. The house concurred.

State of North-Carolina.

DEBATE ON THE CONVENTION QUESTION.

Continued.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

December 18, 1821.

Mr. Alston said, as no other gentleman seemed disposed, at this time, to occupy the floor, he begged leave to submit a few remarks for the consideration of the committee upon this all important question. He said he had listened with attention to the observations of the gentleman from Salisbury; but had not heard him state any grievance which any portion of the citizens of the state experience under our present constitution. All that the gentleman complained of, is inequality of representation. But he did not state that any thing like oppression was felt in any quarter of the state on this account. Nor was it likely that any real ground of complaint on this head would ever exist; as the large and small counties were so situated in relation to each other, as to possess an unity of feeling with each other—their wishes were the same on most subjects which come before the legislature. For instance, Rowan and Orange are large counties; but they have Iredell and Person adjoining to them, which are small ones; and so it is throughout the state; wherever there is a large county, there is a small one near it, whose interests are the same. So that nothing like oppression could be apprehended under the present system. Why, then, asked Mr. A. call a convention, and by doing so convulse the state from one extreme to the other?

Connecticut it was said had amended her constitution, and why not we do the same? But what was the situation of things there? Was it a mere inaquality of representation that was complained of? No, it was a contest between church and state; and the church had been forced to the wall.

The state of New York, who has lately revised her constitution, had also been referred to. There was there to complain of, a council of appointment, consisting of four senators and the governor, which disposed of every office under the government. But there is nothing of this kind in our government; no complaint known here on the subject of appointment to office.

The gentleman from Salisbury commenced his observations by saying that our present constitution was formed at an inauspicious period. For his part, if we were to have a convention, he should be glad it could meet under as favorable circumstances as the framers of this instrumet met. At that period, nothing was heard of eastern and western interests—all were united as a band of patriots and brothers in the same cause. But were a convention now to be held, the same union would not exist. Some would insist on being represented according to free population, others according to federal numbers, others according to the fertility of our soil. And, after all, he doubted whether so good a constitution would be produced as that which we now enjoy. This constitution guards and protects the rights, the property, and the liberty of every citizen; be he poor or rich, he is equally protected.

The gentleman from Salisbury had made an exhibition of large counties and small ones, in order to shew the inequality of our present representation. He would refer that gentleman to the convention which set at Halifax to form our present constitution, and to that which convened in Philadelphia to form the constitution of our general government. In neither of these bodies was the distinction made between large and small counties, or large and small states. Each county had an equal weight in the deliberations at Halifax, as each state had in the convention at Philadelphia.

In the senate of the United States, the little states of Delaware and Rhode Island have an equal voice with the large states of New York and Virginia; and in case of no election being made by the people, of president of the U. States, the choice is left to the house of representatives, who vote, not according to their numbers, but by states; so that the smallest states have as much weight in that important election, as the largest. He believed the principle contended for by the gentleman was new, and yet had to be tried, that is, of being entirely represented by numbers.

The gentleman from Salisbury has undertaken to class the several counties, according to their eastern or western location, stating that one-third of the population of the state, in one section, has more weight in the government of the state than two-thirds in the other. Mr. A. could not accede to the gentleman's plan of dividing the state into eastern and western sections. He denied the existence of an eastern and western division. Once let us progress in the work of internal improvement, and if any sectional division existed, it would be found very different from that suggested by the gentleman. If he were to divide the state into sections, he should class them into four sections, as follows, viz: Ashe, Wilkes, Surry, Stokes, Rockingham, Caswell, Person, Granville, Warren, Halifax, Martin, Washington, Tyrrel, Northampton, Bertie, Hertford, Gates, Chowan, Perquimons, Pasquotank, Camden and Currituck, on the northern boundary. He said he hoped to live to see the day when the produce of each of these counties would find the way to market through the same channel. There you find large and small counties completely intermixed, all possessing the same interest, and having the same object in view. A large county nothing to fear from a small county, having an equal weight in the legislature. He therefore thought it unwise now to disturb the right so long enjoyed, of counties being equally represented, when nothing like oppression had ever been experienced under the system. Wake, Franklin, Johnston, Nash, Edgecombe, Pitt, Beaufort, Hyde, Duplin, Wayne, Onslow, Greene, Lenoir, Craven, Jones, and Carteret, he considered connected together in their views and interests. Orange, Guilford, Randolph, Chatham, Moore, Cumberland, Bladen, Sampson, New-Hanover, and Brunswick, he classed as a third division, possessing the same interests; and Buncombe, Haywood, Burke, Rutherford, Lincoln, Iredell, Rowan, Mecklenburg, Cabarrus, Montgomery, Richmond, Robeson, Anson and Columbus, as a fourth division. Each of which divisions he viewed as closely connected in interest, and in the various plans of public improvement which had been contemplated in the state.

Dividing the state in this manner, which he thought was a natural and proper division, there would be no danger of small counties oppressing large ones, and it was unnecessary, therefore, to provide against so immaginary an evil.

The remark of the gentleman, that the poor man's fifty acres of barren land, gave him a privilege equal to the rich man's fifty acres of the most fertile soil, he did not consider as a defect, but an excellence in our constitution. Mr. A. did not wish to live under a government where the rich and the poor did not enjoy equal privileges.

In conclusion, Mr. A. considered our present constitution as a rich treasure, bequeathed to us by our ancestors, and he was desirous of handing it down to our children unimpaired.

Mr. J. Hill observed, that the resolutions before the committee, simply recommending to the people the propriety of calling a convention, for the purpose of amending our present state constitution, were such as he most willingly and heartily concurred in: resolutions well worthy the attention and deliberation of the legislature, and of vast importance to the welfare and prosperity of North Carolina.

That objections (said he) should be urged against an undertaking of this kind is not much to be wondered at, particularly, when we take into consideration the situation of our State, and the great diversity of interest which unluckily pervades it. But a more favorable opportunity for affecting an amendment to our constitution, be believed, never had, and perhaps never would occur. And if gentlemen were now disposed to view the subject with coldness and indifference, we might hereafter look in vain for its adoption, and at once make a surrender of all our pretensions to privilege and equality.

This (he said) was no new subject; it possessed none of the charms of novelity; and, perhaps many gentlemen were already so familiarised to it, that they were even now prepared to vote upon it, without hearing its discussion. If however, by discussing, (said he) any additional lights can possibly be brown upon it, convincive of its propriety and expediency, it would afford to its friends a matter of some consolation.

Ours is a government, said Mr. H. which happily places all power and sovereignty in the hands of the people. Equal rights and equal privileges are accorded to all our citizens; and such no doubt was the intention of the framers of our present state constitution. They wisely provided that each district or county should be represented in the general assembly upon fair and equitable principles, and all alike have an equal number of representatives. But it was not at that time foreseen (for human wisdom could not foresee all the amendments that experience might prove to be necessary) that the immense emigration to the western parts of North Carolina, and subsequent increase of population, would render some change or alteration necessary, in order to sustain that equality which at first was contemplated. Hence it was that sectional feelings and prejudices had arisen; hence it was that there existed in this state an eastern and western interest. It became necessary, therefore, to correct the present unequal representation of the people. And for this purpose, it is now proposed to submit to their consideration the propriety of voting at our next election, for or against a convention.

Sir, (said Mr. H.) the right as well as expediency of recommending the measure under consideration, has more than once been questioned. If however, (said he,) the gentleman from Halifax (Mr. Alston,) who was last up, or any other gentleman, could show to the satisfaction of the committee, that there existed no necessity for calling a convention, he was willing to submit. But if the weightiest arguments of gentlemen in the opposition, were founded, as they seemed to be, in their acknowledged prejudice and pre-possession, he hesitated not to say that they were liable to the charge of inconsistency, and were utterly regardless of the best and dearest interests of the state.

Government we are told, (said Mr. H.) was instituted for the common good—for the protection, prosperity and happiness of the people. Therefore, the people alone have an incontestible and unalienable right to institute government, and to reform, alter or totally change the same whenever their protection, prosperity or happiness may require it. And, if (said he,) there was any thing improper, or inexpedient, in recommending to the people the propriety of amending our present state constitution, he for one, could not perceive it. The course, he thought, was perfectly a republican one, and would readily be admitted by every one who had any idea of representative government, and if adopted, would not be attended with those dangers and difficulties which some imagined, but would secure to the citizens of North Carolina that degree of influence and power, proportioned to their numbers, to which they were fairly entitled by every principle of honor and justice.

It has been said Mr. Chairman, (observed Mr. H.) by those who are unfriendly to a convention, that they could

not support the measure, because they could discover no practical good which would result from it.

If sir, (said he,) gentlemen really believe that our constitution is not defective, or that it is susceptible of no amendment, then they may well be justified in opposing an alteration of it. But what (he would ask) was the object of a republican government? Was it not to secure to the citizens of a country equal rights and privileges? And was this equality secured to the citizens of North Carolina? Most assuredly it was not. The practical good effects, therefore, which would necessarily be produced by an amendment of our constitution, are simply these: our representation would be regulated in proportion to our population, and wealth, if gentlemen pleased to have it so; each section of the state would possess its due weight and influence in the legislature, and all parties would be placed precisely upon an equal footing. But, perhaps, even this arrangement would not be agreeable to all; for it would be proposing to the members of the east, who at present rule, to surrender up a portion of their power, and such applications were well known to be unwholesome, and seldom attended with success, whether to individuals or states. It was to be hoped, however, that upon the present occasion, all sectional feelings and prejudicies would be permitted to subside, and the paramount consideration of the public good alone prevail.

As to any objections (said Mr. H.) which may arise, relative to the constitutionality of this question, there can be no doubt. We do not propose, said he, to violate the oaths which we have taken to support the constitution, by voting ourselves for an amendment of that instrument. Our object is to shew to the people its defects, and to suggest a remedy. And where, he would ask, was the impropriety of such a measure? Where the political profanation which was committed by such a transaction? Other states, said he, had never hesitated to change their constitutions whenever the public good required it; and he could not conceive why North-Carolina should forever remain behind, indifferent to her own interest and her own dignity.

Mr. H. said he felt great anxiety upon this subject, because he believed no course was better calculated to enhance the credit and promote the general interest of the state. But he would now resume his seat, in order to afford to others, better qualified than myself, an opportunity of expressing their sentiments upon it.

(Debate to be continued.)

HILLSBOROUGH.

Wednesday, January 30.

In the state of Kentucky imprisonment for debt has been abolished—a liberality of legislation which we hope will not be abandoned without a sufficient trial to test its policy. While a philanthropic spirit is thus pervading other states, we cannot cease to regret that the contracted views of our legislature should have induced the repeal of so humane a law, which had not been in existence one short twelve month—a period too limited to permit it to go into wholesome operation.

At a meeting held for the purpose, on the 15th inst. the citizens of Wilmington resolved to petition congress for a repeal of the acts laying restrictions on our trade with the British colonies; and also for the passage of a bankrupt law.

A bill was reported in the house of representatives yesterday, the title of which is "a bill to authorise the occupation of the Columbia river." Yes, reader, you may believe it, for it is true, that a bill is before Congress, and for aught we know ought to pass, for establishing a Colony now, to be hereafter a Territory, at the mouth of the Columbia river, about *forty degrees* of longitude west of Washington, and by water distant how far we know not, but at the least ten thousand miles. The territory, however belongs to the United States, and we understand that already our eastern brethren resort there for timber which they transport to the Southern Provinces of America, where that article is scarce. It will soon become necessary, if it be not now, to establish a post there; and it may be well to anticipate those who may else undertake to establish one for us, seeing that their attention is already turned in that direction.

The first section of the bill provides that the President of the United States shall be authorized *and required* to occupy "that portion of the territory of the United States on the waters of the Columbia river," and to extinguish the Indian title to a portion of it; that every actual settler, being the head of a family, shall be entitled to a certain quantity of land, and every unmarried settler, or mechanic, also shall be allowed so many acres, after a probation of a limited time. When the population of the settlement amounts to two thousand souls, all that portion of territory of the United States, north of the 42d degree of lattitude, and west of the Rocky Mountains, is to constitute a territory of the United States, under the name of the TERRITORY OF ORIGON. The bill then goes on to provide how the government of the said Territory is to be organized and administered.

National Intelligencer,

The legislature of Maryland have before them a bill for the improvement of the River Susquehana, which authorises the Mayor and City Council of Baltimore to create a stock, and issue certificates to the amount of 50,000 dollars for that object, at an interest of not more than six per cent, the payment of which the state guarantees.

Col. Trumbull's picture of the surrender of General Burgoyne with his army to the United States' forces under the command of General Gates, in October, 1777, has been placed in the room of the Academy of Fine Arts, in New-York, for exhibition, previously to its being carried to the seat of government. This is the third of the series of paintings, by this distinguished artist, under the authority of the national government, the whole of which are to be placed in the capitol at the city of Washington.

Charleston, January 10.

Under the Marine head in yesterday's paper, we mentioned that Lieut. Kearney, of the U. S. brig Enterprize, had broken up the piratical establishment at Cape Antonio—we understand the information reached Havana, just before the Comet sailed, by a vessel from the Cape—it is stated, that most of the crew of the Enterprise were landed in her boats, but that the pirates fled on their approach; a large supply of provisions, &c. was taken and their houses burnt!

Translated from the Greensburg German Press, January 4.

Effects of Drunkenness.—**About 10 days since, a certain *Thoman*, of South Huntingdon Township, in this county, went to a neighbouring still-house to procure whiskey. When he had filled the bottle he immediately set out for home; but on the way took so much of the spirit, that he was overpowered and fell. The night being extremely cold he was found the next morning, nearly lifeless.—Medical aid was immediately procured, but to no purpose. He survived till the 1st inst. when he died in the greatest agony. He was man of a middle age, and left a family.**

Disappearance of a Mountain.—The Journal des Debats says, "An extraordinary event happened in the environs of Aubenas, on the 15th of June last. A loud report was heard, during five or six minutes, to the extent of six miles round. The inhabitants knew not the cause; when a very high mountain, called Gerbier de Jone, at the foot of which springs the Loire, disappeared, and presented nothing but a lake. This mountain was high, and it was difficult to reach the top, at the extremity of which there was a fountain. The commotion was so great that it produced an earthquake for a space of five leagues in circumference."

To the Editor of the Hillsborough Recorder.

SIR—I regret that the subject of the next presidental election has been agitated thus prematurely in some of the states and in the public prints. It is, in my opinion, ominous of no good to the nation. Are the people of the United States so dull, so uninformed as respects the pretentions of our first and most distinguished men, as to require three years teaching before they will be able to make a prudent choice?

This subject will amalgamate itself with every thing that is brought into congress, to which any importance can be given. A wide door will be opened for intriguers to exhibit all their devices and to practice all their tricks and cunning upon an unsuspecting people.

Pennsylvania will say, now is our time to have a bankrupt law passed; we can give a *quid pro quo* to the south, not to pay in kind, but in *votes* at the next election for president; and the south will say, we must secure the vote of that great state at any rate. New-England will say, now is the time to have the new tariff passed to protect manufactures; and the southern candidate and his friends must throw (as the sailor would say) an anchor a-head, they must create a little interest in the north to make things safe.

In this way the people will be considered a kind of cattle that are to be bartered and sold for the best price that can be had for them, and their true interests will be forgotten, or merged in those grand intrigues for power and self-aggrandizement which are carried on by the expectants for offices.

The people should always have an eye to their own affairs; for if they do not watch over them, they must abide the consequences that will follow such neglect.

An individual acts imprudently if he connects himself too readily to a candidate. He should at least wait until he ascertains who the candidates are before he promises his vote to any one. The same principle should govern a state.

It has been the practice with the state of North-Carolina to push forward amongst the first of the states in making recommendations for presidents and for vice-presidents. In this way she has, in my opinion, always destroyed her influence, in a great degree, in the general government. So soon as she was committed to a candidate for the presidency, she was marked down as so many sure votes; and then his attention would of course be directed to states not quite so easy to woo, states who practice a little more cunning and a little more policy than our freehold plain-dealing state has heretofore done.

Now I would recommend to our state to become a little more coquettish at the next election for president. Why is it that North-Carolina has been entirely overlooked in the appointments made by the general government?—I say entirely, for she never gets any thing above a petty register or receiver in the land office. Is she so scarce of talent that no man can be found qualified to fill more important stations than those mentioned? or do her people want honesty, and cannot be trusted with those important stations? If I was left to answer these queries I would say, that she has men honest and capable to fill any office, from that of president down to that of a petty receiver of the public money or register of a land office. And depend upon it that she will be for ever neglected so long as she pursues the course which she has pursued heretofore, and neglects herself. The individual who neglects himself, has no right to complain of being neglected by others; and the doctrine applies equally to states.

It is said of North-Carolina that she is a *meek* state, and that her people are an unassuming people. Meekness in an individual may be esteemed as a great virtue, and modesty may be in an individual highly commendable. But when you inquire after states, you inquire after the splendor of their institutions, their power, wealth, resources, &c. &c. —not their *meekness*.

Why has the state of New-York had so much influence in the nation? Because she is great in number, in power, in resources—not for her meekness. Why has Pennsylvania had so much influence and been so much courted by the different administrations? Because she is great in number, in wealth, and power; not for meekness. Why has Virginia had such a great portion of the first offices of the general government? Because she was a *high-minded* state, that always took care to assert her claims to pre-eminence, which she backed with her numbers, her wealth and power; she never relyed much on her *meekness* to give her the ascendency in the nation.

If the people of North-Carolina would take into consideration, that their state is the fourth in the union in point of numbers and resources, and equal in every other respect to their neighbours, and that they are equally entitled to respect from the general government; I say, if they would take these things into view, and would act with that high-minded spirit which characterizes other states, she would soon find herself equally respected. It is not a matter of such great concern to her whether the next president is from the north or south, provided he is honest and capable, and true to the constitution: but she will no doubt have her choice amongst the candidates, and this she ought to have. The only thing that I would ask her to do, is to respect herself and her own interest, and not commit herself too readily to any man or party, and to use some of the same kind of policy which other states use, and to teach the general government, or in other words those that administer it, that she too is entitled to respect. I think it highly probable, that at the next election the vote of North-Carolina will be sufficient to turn the scale in the election; and should this be ascertained to be the fact, then it will be found that she has men capable to fill any department or any mission. She will then become a great state; not by her *meekness*, but by her *power*, as other states become great.

It will be time enough next December twelve month to take the subject of the next president into consideration. By that time we shall know who the candidates are, and will be much better qualified to act advisedly on the subject. In the mean time I would advise our representatives in congress to keep aloof from the contest; for if they should connect themselves on this subject, they may have the mortification to find themselves on one side and the people on the other. I wish them to act independently on those subjects which are committed to their charge; but on those subjects that do not belong to them they had better not act, till they are advised what the sentiments of the people at home are.

Now, Mr. Editor, it may be that some will turn up their noses at this communication, and say who is Marius that he should dictate to the people of this state? I answer, that Marius is a native of this state, free born, and of lawful age, and that in common with every other citizen, he has a right to give his sentiments to the public.

It may be said that such sentiments, if we entertain them, should be kept to ourselves. *This I deny roundly.* The great mass of our people do not know that the state has been neglected; and if they do suspect it, they do not know the reason why it is so. It is right that they should be informed; and it is only through the medium of the press that they can be informed. Through that medium a unity of sentiment and of action can only be brought about. These subjects concern the great mass of the people; and before the people they should be openly and fairly discussed. If these opinions do not meet the approbation of the *knowing ones* in this state, then let them come out and discuss the point, and repel them if they can.

Having taken up a sufficient space in your columns I will draw to a close, least I should be considered as long winded as a *congress man*. MARIUS.

To the Electors of the town of Hillsborough.

Fellow Citizens,

I take this method to tender you my most profound acknowledgments for the honor you were pleased to confer on me, at the last annual election. In the discharge of the duties of the station you assigned me, I endeavoured to consult your best interest as well as that of the state generally. Whether I have been so fortunate as to meet your approbation I know not. It has always been a rule that I have prescribed to myself, to exercise my own best judgement, uninfluenced by what I might have thought the opinion of my constituents to be, and to rely on their candour and good sense to approve or disapprove my conduct. Those who believe that a representative should be governed by the opinions of his constituents, must suppose the people generally schooled in all the intricacies of political science, or that the representative must be made of very flexible materials, and such as will bend before every blast of public opinion. To a representative thus situated, argument and reason are but empty sounds; the people at home have determined and he must obey, right or wrong. Such a situation would be irksome indeed to an independent and correct mind.

I shall ever entertain the most lively recollection of your kind support on all occasions. To you, and to the people of my native county, I am ever under the highest obligations. To you and to them I am principally indebted for any distinction I have acquired. Whilst you were willing on the one hand to extend to me your countenance and support, on the other you were disposed to scrutinize my conduct with candour and liberality. To be the representative of such a people, is a high and distinguished honor, of which I entertain the highest sense; and nothing could be more gratifying to me than to continue in their service. But paramount duties and obligations forbid me that pleasure. I have, therefore, to make known to you, that I shall not be a candidate for your suffrages at the next election. No man believes more fully in the sentiment, that every man in a state or community owes something to the public, and should be willing to sacrifice a portion of his time to the public service, than I do; but I humbly conceive, that by serving the public five years in the prime of my life, I have in some degree discharged myself from that obligation.

It now behoves me to make some provision for myself and family. It is a duty incumbent on every man who takes charge of a family, to make provision for their support and education. No man should delay this duty too long; for we know not when misfortune and infirmity will overtake us; and old age and decripitude are certain to overtake us, if our lives are spared.

It is now my determination to devote my undivided attention to the study and practice of my profession. To those who may think proper to call on me in that line, I will promise my best exertions. If I cannot promise the aid of the first rate talents, I will promise such as I am possessed of, with care and attention. I am, with sentiments of esteem, your humble servant,

J. S. SMITH.

Hillsborough, Jan. 29, 1822.

STATE OF THE THERMOMETER.

		9 o'clk.	12 o'clk.	3 o'clk
January	23	42	45	46
	24	28	29	29
	25	17	29	29
	26	26	39	44
	27	37	46	48
	28	38	44	47
	29	44	48	50

The Rev Robert T. Daniel will preach in the Court-House in this place, the first Sunday in February, at 11 o'clock.

Subscribers to the
NATURAL HISTORY
OF
Quadrupeds, Birds, Fishes, &c.
are informed that the work has been received, and is now ready for delivery on application at this office.

Persons holding subscriptions for the
NORTH CAROLINA
Evangelical Intelligencer,
are requested to forward to this office the names of the subscribers they may have obtained—retaining the proposals till farther notice Should sufficient encouragement be offered, arrangements will be made for a speedy commencement of the publication.
Jan. 30.

Bank of Cape Fear.

THE following is directed to be the form of notes negotiable at the Office of Discount and Deposit of the Bank of Cape Fear at this place—in which form blanks can be had of Dr. James Webb.

County, 182

$ days after the day of we A. B. principal, and C. D. and E. F. securities, promise to pay James Webb, agent of the Bank of Cape Fear, or order, value received, negotiable and payable at the Office of Discount and Deposit of said Bank at Hillsborough; to which payment we bind ourselves and our heirs. Witness our hands and seals.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of John Allion, late of Hillsborough, deceased, by bond, note, accounts, for house rent, or otherwise, are requested to make payment without delay, or secure the payment thereof to the subscribers, who alone are authorised to receive payment, and grant discharges. And those having claims against the estate, are requested to present them properly authenticated, or this notice will be plead in bar of recovery.

Frederick Nash,
David Yarbrough,
William Shaw,
A. B. Bruce,

Hillsborough, Jan. 26, 1822. 03—3w

NOTICE.

THE subscriber has a quantity of good WHISKEY for sale by the barrel.
He also wants to purchase CORN and RYE.

J. S. Smith.

Jan. 27. 03—

Notice is hereby given,

THAT on Saturday the 2d day of February next, I shall hold an election in the Court House in Hillsborough, for the purpose of cleting a magistrate of police, and seven commissioners to serve the town, (as such,) for one year ensuing that day.

Thomas Clancy, *Sheriff.*

January 24. 103—

NOTICE.

WHEREAS some notes belonging to the estate of Robert R. Corn, deceased, have been illegally transferred; all persons indebted to said estate, by note or otherwise, are hereby notified not to pay the same to any person but the subscriber.

Thomas Tinnen,
Surviving Administrator.

Jan. 29th. 03—3w

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to *D. B. ALSOBROOK & Co.* by note or account, are particularly requested to call and pay the same.

Also, all persons indebted to *FADDIS & ALSOBROOK*, by note or account, will do well to call and discharge the same during the county and superior courts, as the concern of Faddis & Alsobrook will be dissolved by mutual consent on the first day of April, and they wish to settle as much of the business as they possibly can during that time.

The business to be settled alone by

David B. Alsobrook.

January 29, 1822. 03—tf

Mr. Belzoni, the celebrated traveller in Egypt, has made more discoveries in the remains of antiquity in that extraordinary region, than any, and perhaps all, other modern adventurers. Many curiosities of great value have been removed by him to England, and exhibited there for the gratification of the British public. Among other things in the collection is a very ancient mummy, which has excited the attention of at least one poetical genius, who has published the following little poem on the subject, which, for merit in its own peculiar way, we have rarely seen equalled:

N. Y. D. Adv.

ADDRESS TO THE MUMMY AT BELZONI'S EXHIBITION.

The following lines are from the pen of a master. We never recollect to have met with any thing in the same strain that pleased us so much. *Liverpool Mercury.*

And thou hast walk'd about, (how strange a story!)
In Thebes' streets, three thousand years ago,
When the Memnonium was in all its glory;
And time had not begun to overthrow
Those temples, palaces, and piles stupendous,
Of which the very ruins are tremendous.

Speak! for thou long enough hast acted Dummy:
Thou hast a tongue—come, let us hear its tone;
Thou'rt standing on thy legs above ground, Mummy!
Revisiting the glimpses of the moon,
Not like thin ghosts or disembodied creatures,
But with thy bones and flesh, and limbs and features.

Tell us—for doubtless thou canst recollect,
To whom should we assign the Sphinx's fame;
Was Cheops or Cephrenes architect
Of either Pyramid that bears his name?
Is Pompey's Pillar really a misnomer?
Had Thebes a hundred gates as sung by Homer?

Perhaps thou wert a Mason, and forbidden
By oath to tell the mysteries of thy trade;
Then say what secret melody was hidden
In Memnon's statue which at sunrise played?
Perhaps thou wert a priest; if so, my struggles
Are vain, for priestcraft never owns its juggles.

Perchance that very hand, now pinioned flat,
Has hob-a-nob'd with Pharaoh, glass to glass;
Or dropp'd a half penny in Homer's hat;
Or doff'd thine own to let Queen Dido pass;
Or held, by Solomon's own invitation,
A torch at the great temple's dedecation.

I need not ask thee if that hand when armed,
Has any Roman soldier maul'd and knuckled,
For thou wert dead and buried, and embalm'd,
Ere Romulus and Remus had been suckled;
Antiquity appears to have begun,
Long after thy primeval race was run.

Thou could'st develop, if that wither'd tongue
Might tell us what those sightless orbs have seen,
How the world look'd when it was fresh and young,
And the great deluge still had left it green;
Or was it then so old that history's pages
Contain'd no record of its early ages.

Still silent incommunicative elf,
Art sworn to secrecy? then keep thy vows;
But pythee tell us something of thyself,
Reveal the secrets of thy prison house;
Since in the world of spirits thou hast slumber'd
What hast thou seen—what strange adventures number'd?

Since first thy form was in this box extended,
We have above ground, seen some strange mutations;
The Roman empire has begun and ended,
New worlds have risen—we have lost old nations,
And countless kings have into dust been humbled,
While not a fragment of thy flesh has crumbled.

Didst thou not hear the pother o'er thy head,
When the great Persian conqu'rer Cambyses
March'd armies o'er thy tomb with thund'ring tread,
O'erthrew Osiris, Orus, Apis, Isis,
And shook the Pyramids with fear and wonder
When the gigantic Memnon fell asunder?

If the tomb's secrets may not be confess'd,
The nature of thy private life unfold:
A heart has throbb'd beneath that leathern breast,
And tears adown that dusty cheek have roll'd;
Have children climb'd those knees, and kiss'd that face?
What was thy name and station, age and race?

Statue of flesh—immortal of the dead!
Imperishable type of evanescence!
Posthumous man, who quit'st thy narrow bed,
And standest undecay'd within our presence,
Thou wilt hear nothing till the judgment morning,
When the great trump shall thrill thee with its warning.

Why should this worthless tegument endure,
If its undying guest be lost for ever?
O let us keep the soul embalm'd and pure
In living virtue, that when both must sever,
Although corruption may our frame consume,
Th' immortal spirit in the skies may bloom.

"In the midst of life we are in death."
From Bryant's Poems.

So live—that when thy summons comes to join
Th' innumerable caravan, that moves
To the pale realms of shade, where each shall take
His chamber in the silent halls of death,
Thou go not like the quarry-slave at night,
Scourged to his dungeon; but sustain'd and soothed
By an unfaltering trust—approach thy grave
Like one who wraps the drapery of his couch
About him, and lies down to pleasant dreams!

GREECE.

From the Algemeine Zeitung, Sept. 17.

Information respecting the latest events in Greece.

As the great and just interest in the cause of the Greeks which is every where felt, begins now to display itself in action, I have exerted myself to obtain accurate knowledge of the most recent state of affairs in Greece, that we may be the better able to know in what manner our determination to assist them can be best executed. In doing this, I must necessarily report many things already before the public.

The maritime power of the Greeks, which has astonished Europe, is almost entirely the exclusive property of rich commercial houses in the three small Islands of Hydra, Spezia, and Psara, where the spirit and enterprize of the Greek merchants, which has developed itself under the protection of a freedom preserved with difficulty by great prudence, and great finesse, is now concentrated.—The house of Konturioty, in Hydra, the head of which possesses a property of 8 millions of Spanish dollars, and has thirty armed ships in the Greek fleet, is the most distinguished for wealth and enlarged views. Other houses, in proportion to their means, have furnished five ships, or two, or one; many of more limited means have clubbed together to furnish one to the fleet.—The fleet of the Athenians used to be supplied by the rich families, and in the renewal of the same spectacle in our times, we have not the only proof of the tenaciousness with which the Greeks adhere to their ancient customs. The strength of the navy maintained by this Grecian House, cannot be accurately stated, but they have about 150 ships, mounting from 15 to 35 guns, about the same number mounting from 5 to 15, and above 500 mounting only a few guns. The 150 larger vessels, with a corresponding number of smaller ones, are divided into four nearly equal fleets, of which the first is stationed before the Dardanelles, the second in the Cyclades, and latterly, the blockade of Thessalonica. The third protects the three islands which command the sea, and observes the movements of the Barbary vessels, and the fourth is employed in the Ionian Sea, against the remains of the Turkish fleet in the harbors of Ætolia and Epirus, and in blockading the Turkish maritime places. Small divisions and single ships keep up the communication and convoy the transports. In emergencies, several of these fleets unite against a common enemy. It seems singular that the name of an admiral is never mentioned. The reason is, that as the furnishing of this singular fleet is in common, the command is also common, and varies with the power which each house furnishes.—Every one conceives he understands the business, as well as another, and as at Marathon, with the ten generals, so at Mytelene, and latterly, at Tenedos, he is the leader on whose day of command the battle is fought.

The intelligence of the latest events on the continent of Greece, connects itself with a knowledge of its internal condition, and the hostilities of Ali Pacha.

When Mahomet II. conquered Greece, he was satisfied with occupying the level country, the fortresses and the sea towns. Neither he nor his followers, who pushed their conquests in the direction of Hungary and Poland, paid any attention to the natural fortresses of the Greek mountains. Hence the whole of the Greek mountains remained at first unconquered. Thither repaired the independant part of the inhabitants, in order to continue on a guerilla warfare under bold leaders called Kapitanys. These mountains have remained independent down to our days, as the Turks are neither inclined nor fitted to carry on a mountain warfare. The Kapitany usually collects a band of from 50 to 100 vigorous youths and men, who are devoted to him for life and death, and fall on the enemy for the purpose of havoc and spoil, on the roads and in towns. Originally the unconquered nucleus of the nation, and engaged in perpetual conflicts with the subjugation, they often fall indiscriminately on all in the bounds of the enemy, by whom they are called Kleptai, as the remains of the subjugated people who preserved their independence in the mountains were called Lotrones by the Romans. Bands of this kind, when not subject to strict discipline, certainly degenerate into banditti, and Greek, Albanese, and Arnaut banditti have been organized in this manner; but the majority of the Kapitanys distinguish strictly between the Christian and Musselmen, with whom they are at war, and punish the plunder of the former, according to old law, with death. The pachas, who are unable to protect themselves against the bold independence and daringness of the Kapitanys generally enter into negociation with them, and they often, for a nominal subjection, receive pay and provisions, and the superintendance of the district protected by their arms. Such a district delivered over to the protection of a Kapitany, is called Armatolion.*

The mountains of Macedonia, Epirus and Thessaly, are particularly covered by these Armatolia, and the liberty of the Mainottes, Agraphes, Suliots, Montenegrins, and Meredites, so much dreaded by the Turks, rests on this foundation. It will easily be perceived from this, that the Greek Armatolia, as the last asylums of old Grecian strength and independence, the unconquered centre of the Greek nation, are at present the hope and the pledge of better times for Greece. When Ali Pacha aimed at obtaining a more solid sway over Ætolia and Epirus than was possessed by his predecessors, he drew the Kapitanys of his province and their bands, by great presents and still greater promises into his service. He then began to destroy them singly, not publicly, but secretly, by means of assassins, whom he then put out of the way, to prevent suspicion attaching to himself as the originator. Thus perished among many others, the father of Odysseus, who is now a leader of daring bands in Thessaly. The rest, discovering in time the treachery, left the assassin, and withdrew into their independent Armatolia. When last year the Porte had determined on the fall of Ali, and Ishmael Paschobey advanced with only about 5000 Turks through Thessaly, against the four times stronger force of Ali; he called to his assistance, against the common enemy, all the Kapitanys, who were incensed against him. In a short time they brought to him 10,000 fighting men, and he opened the campaign with an army of 15,000 men. Ali occupied the mountain passess which led over Kalarites, and more to the north over Mezovo from Thessaly to Epirus. The Kapitanys found means of passing the mountains by ways known only to themselves.—Attacked every where, in front and rear, and cut off from all resources, Ali without striking a blow, retreated into Joannina.

The army dispersed, and with the chosen bands of his old friends and associates, mostly Kapitanys, who had remained true to him, he threw himself into the richly supplied fortress of his capital. From hence he set fire to the town, and compelled the Paschobey, who was not prepared for a siege, to remain inactive, beside the ruins of Joannina. This made him an object of suspicion to the Porte. As he had called the Christians to arms, and remained idle before Joannina, the divan tho't Ishmael Pachobey had it in view to establish an independent dominion in Epirus, and appointed the powerful Kavanosoglu, the Romli Bassili, as his successor. When Paschobey presented the Greek Kapitanys to him, as the men who had brought the Turkish army before Joannina, he dismissed them with harsh words, and even with menaces. A Pacha of his retinue, Omar, recognized among the Kapitanys Diamanty, the enemy of his house. He called him back, "I know thee," said he to him, "thou art Diamanty, who slew my brother, and took from him 20,000 piasters." I "am Diamanty," he answered; "I did slay thy brother, and took from him his money, but he was my enemy, and we met each other in honourable combat; now we are brothers and friends; old times must not be spoken of." "Thou art mistaken, *Gauer*," was the answer; "we never make friends of dogs.—Thou shalt make no doubt satisfaction, and remain in my hands as the murderer of my brother."

When the Kapitanys heard that Diamanty was retained, they determined at first to free him by force; but one of them, Tzonko, from Thessaly, admitted into the Hetæra, prevailed on them to be more moderate for the moment, It is not now the time to enter unprepared into a useless, perhaps ruinous, war with an enemy prepared for your destruction. Soon will begin a noble conflict for the freedom of all Greece; for this spare yourselves and your arms.—The Kapitanys purchased the freedom of Diamanty, withdrew, though not without fighting, their bands from the Turkish, and retired for a second time to their mountains. On this Ali Pacha entered again into negociations with them, and offered them arms and treasures for their assistance. They availed themselves of the means of the perfidious old man, and advanced against the Turks before Joannina. This is the commencement of a war which has since spread over the whole European Turkey, and has nearly brought Europe to a general political catastrophe. For Kavanosoglue, left to his own means, was disturbed by the bands of the Kapitanys, and as powerless against Joannina as Paschobey. He soon received a successor in Bena Pacha, who had displayed great military skill in the campaign against Russia, and was held in great estimation. However Beha did not even reach the place of his destination, having died suddenly, it is believed from poison. Chorsetachmet, Pacha of the Morea, on whom, as one of the most savage barbarians, the curse of the Greeks rests, was now commissioned to punish the infamous rebel. Chorsetachmet left the Peloponnessus with his army, which, on its way, through Thessaly, was increased to 12,000 men, and appeared before Joannina, where his best strength was consumed in useless storming of this strong fortress, and in repelling the sallies of Ali, and the attacks of the Kapitanys, now joined by the Agraphes and Suliotes. The Hataeria, which, as is well known, is a union or association founded for the liberation of Greece, and is particularly spread over the islands and maritime places, considered this moment, when by the most wonderful concatenation of circumstances, the Peloponnesus was free from its dreaded tyrants and from the Turkish main force; Thessaly was slightly protected, and Ætoli and Epirus were every where the theatre of war, as particularly favorable for rising against their subjugators, though they were only in part prepared, and there was still particularly a want of arms.

Their fleets assembled and rushed out to support the movements which broke out last spring in every part of Greece. After hard battles, the Turks were driven into the fortresses, which have partly been surrendered and partly are invested. The struggle was most obstinate in Epirus, where the Turkish population capable of bearing arms had strengthened the army before Joannina. But here, after numerous battles, the Turks have been mastered and compelled at length to retire. With about 3,000 men, Paschobey, who remained with the army, strengthened the garrison of Arta. With the rest of the army, about 8,000 men, Chorsetachmet retreated to the passes of Mezuva, pretending he was ordered to Thessaly, and that Marmud Pacha, of Scutari, was to end the war against Ali. According to the last accounts from Genea, in Macedonia, of the 20th July, a part of this corps has arrived there in separate bands, by byways, in the most wretched condition, as the pass of Mezova was occupied by the Kapitanys. Nobody knew any thing of Chorsetachmet, and as Thessalonia was already surrounded by land, the wreck of his army sought to gain the mountains to the north, to penetrate to Bosnia, at the risk of being completely cut up by the Kapitanys.

The Greeks have cleared the open country and the sea from the enemy, endeavoured to gain the strong places in the interior of Greece, to form their strength in various points into five armies, and to spread from Thessaly the insurrection over Macedonia and Thrace. The following information on this subject has come to our knowledge: In the Peloponnesus, the forces which have not crossed the Isthmus, remain before Koran, Napoli, and Patras, about 15,000 men strong, and keep these fortresses invested.

The remaining bands of the Peloponnesians are united in the neighborhood of the Tripoliza, and combat the Turks in this town, who, from the fugitives from all parts of the Peloponnesus, have been considerably strengthened, and though ingreat want of water and provisions, according to the last accounts, defended themselves with all the courage of despair. As they spared no Greek inhabitant of the town, the Greeks have sworn to retaliate on them. The Peloponnesus, though weakened and desolate by the calamities of the last century, still contains at a moderate estimate 40,000 fighting men. The Mainots Petro Mayromechaly, one of the most powerful of their Kapytanys, have nearly nine thousand well armed and brave men in the field. The other leaders of the Peloponnesians are not known; we know however, that Perrhass, raised in the Peloponnesus, the first band with which he broke in Bœotia, and revolutionized that country with Attica and Phocis. What change the arrival there of Demetrius Ypsilanti will produce, remains to be seen.

The second corps of the Greeks possess Ætolia and Acarnania, and invests, among other places, which still hold out, Naupacius (Lepanto.) The Ætolians are still the wildest of the Greeks, and the most cruel enemies of the Turks. Further northwards, in ancient Epirus, the Kapitanys have united with the Suliotes. The armed force here, including the troops of Ali, amounts to 30,000 men, who are partly before Arta and Prevesa, are partly clearing the interior from the Turks, and observing the strong places which are in their possession. Ali freed from the terrors of a siege, and observed by the Greeks, lives quietly in Joannina, with his heroic wife, Basilissa, a Greek, who has shared with him all the alterations of his fortune, and keeps him true to the Greek cause. A division of the Suliotes occupies farther north the passes, by which Quintus Flaminius formerly found an entrance into Epirus and Thessaly, after fencing or avoiding the positions of Philip of Macedon. Beyond this, in Albania, peace is maintained by agreement between the Christians and Turks, who are nearly equal in strength, and have given hostages to each other, and still farther within Illyria, the powerful Pacha of Scotari ventures on no decisive movement. He is kept in check by the Montenegrins and the Meredites, the countrymen of Scanderbeg. To the northward of his province, the Austrians are collecting a considerable force at Ragusa, in order, as it seems, on the breaking out of hostilities, to seek a way between Bosnia and Illyria to Macedonia. This is the situation of the northern parts of Greece. In Thessaly there is a fourth corps d'armee. Here is Odysseus, who after the retreat of Chorsetachmet, actually beat the Pacha of Trikala there, and afterwards advanced with Perrhœos, who penetrated from Bœotia through Thermopylæ, and joined Anthimos Gazy, the leader of the Magnesians.

The force of these leaders is estimated at twenty thousand men. When the power of the Thessalian Turks was broke in severe combats at Taikali Larissa, and Zeitun, a part of the united force in Thessaly proceeded (under Perrhœos) towards the Strymon and Macedonia. This was the signal of the insurrection of this rich province, which on the 20th June, on the three peninsulas of Kassandra, Torone, and Athos, which connect together with the main land at Thessalonica, contain eighty townships, towns, villages, and monasteries, over which the bishops of Jeresos, Adrameria, and Kassandria, and the monks of Mount Athos, exercise a great power, as lords of a great part of the country, and as having great personal consideration. Hence, when on the day in question, the bishops summoned the people to arms, the insurrection was universal. The monks furnished arms, ammunition, and guns, and already on the 25th of June, Thessalonica was invested by the bands of the bishops, the monks, and the Thessalian leaders, while at the same time the fleet from the Cyclades placed itself before the harbor. The other Greek provinces, Attika, Bœotia, Phocis, are of subordinate importance for the main cause. But the centre of the Greek events from henceforward is evident by Thessaly, which in connection with Macedonia and Bœotia, offers great means for the equipment of soldiers, and from whence the great movements towards Bosnia, Macedonia, and Thrace, must be conducted.

* From *armata*, arms, formed from the latin *arma*.

ANECDOTE.

Judge Robinson, who was as conspicuous for his professional talents, as he was for an honest bluntness, being on a circuit once, saw a military man take up a place in the box allotted for the petit jury; upon which he called to the sheriff's officers, 'to turn *that soldier* out of the box.' 'My lord (said the officer,) I am no soldier.' 'What are you then?' (said the judge.) 'My lord I am an officer.' 'An officer! well then bailiff, turn that officer out, who says he is *not a soldier*.'